

The title page of a historical map book, featuring a red background with gold lettering and decorative elements. The title is "HISTORICAL WAR MAP." Below the title is a signature, and at the bottom is the author's name.

**HISTORICAL**

**WAR MAP.**

*C. J. Johnson*

S. W. HASTINGS.



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GEN

# SYNOPSIS OF THE REBELLION.

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## 1860.

Dec. 20.—South Carolina declares herself out of the Union by a unanimous vote.

Dec. 26.—Major Anderson evacuates Fort Moultrie, and takes possession of Fort Sumter.

Dec. 28.—South Carolina troops occupy Fort Moultrie. The palmetto flag raised over the custom house and post office. Gov. Pickens authorizes the peaceable possession of Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie.

Dec. 29.—John B. Floyd resigns.

## 1861.

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Jan. 3.—Fort Pulaski seized by order of Gov. Brown of Georgia.  
A book is opened in New York for the enrollment of volunteers.

Jan. 4.—The U. S. Arsenal at Mobile taken possession of by the rebels.  
Fort Morgan seized by Alabama troops.

Jan. 5.—Washington in danger of being attacked by the rebels.

Jan. 7.—Senators Toombs and Wigfall arrested for treason.

Jan. 9.—Mississippi passes the ordinance of secession.  
Star of the West fired on by the rebel batteries of Charleston.

Jan. 11.—U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Philip and Jackson seized by Louisiana.  
Alabama secedes.

Jan. 12.—Florida secedes, and takes possession of all the U. S. Forts, except Pickens.

Jan. 15.—U. S. schooner Dana seized by the Florida State authorities.

Jan. 19.—Georgia adopts the secession ordinance.

Jan. 21.—Jeff. Davis withdraws from the U. S. Senate.

Jan. 24.—U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, Ga., surrendered to the State, by order of Gov. Brown.

Jan. 26.—Louisiana passes the ordinance of secession.

Jan. 29.—U. S. cutter Robert McClelland surrenders to the State of Louisiana.

Jan. 31.—U. S. Mint and Custom House at New Orleans seized by the State authorities.

Feb. 1.—Texas passes the ordinance of secession.

Feb. 2.—U. S. cutter Lewis Cass surrendered to the State of Louisiana.

Feb. 4.—Peace Congress meet at Washington.

Feb. 6.—Confederate Congress meet at Montgomery.

Feb. 8.—Jefferson Davis elected President and Alexander H. Stephens Vice President of the Southern Confederacy. Five U. S. vessels seized by order of the Governor of Georgia.

Little Rock Arsenal surrendered to the State.

Feb. 19.—Old Fort Kearny, Kansas, taken by the rebels.

Feb. 21.—More U. S. vessels seized by Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

Feb. 23.—Gen. Twiggs betrays a large amount of Government property into the hands of rebel authorities.

March 1.—Gen. Twiggs expelled from the U. S. army.

March 2.—U. S. cutter, Dodge, seized at Galveston, by the rebel authority. The commander tenders his services to the rebels.

March 30.—Mississippi adopts the constitution of the Confederate States.

April 6.—Gen. Beauregard cuts off supplies from Fort Sumter.

April 11.—Beauregard summons Major Anderson to surrender Fort Sumter, which is refused.

April 12.—WAR COMMENCED.

Bombardment of Fort Sumter. The garrison consisted of 109 men. Officers, 9; artillerists, 55; musicians, 15; laborers, 30. Rebel force, in-

cluding a powerful floating battery, about 3,000. Federal loss, none. Rebel loss unknown.

April 14.—Major Anderson evacuates Fort Sumter and repairs, with all his men, to New York.

April 15.—President Lincoln issues his proclamation commanding all persons in arms against the U. S. to disperse within twenty days, and calls for 75,000 troops to suppress the rebellion.

April 16.—Governors Magoffin, Letcher, Jackson and Ellis refuse to respond to the call for troops.

April 17.—Virginia secedes. Jeff. Davis offers letters of marque and reprisal.

Star of the West captured at Indianola by the Texans.

April 18.—Lieut. Jones, with 43 men, burns the arsenal and public buildings at Harper's Ferry.

Post office and Custom House at Richmond seized by the rebels.

First U. S. troops arrive at Washington.

April 19.—Massachusetts troops fired upon in Baltimore. Soldiers killed, 2; wounded, 9. Citizens killed, 9; wounded, 3.

April 20.—U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized by rebel authority.

Gosport Navy Yard burned by U. S. officers, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the rebels.

April 21.—U. S. Mint in North Carolina seized by the State authorities.

April 22.—North Carolina seizes the U. S. Arsenal, containing 37,000 stand of arms, 3,000 kegs of powder, and large quantities of shot and shell.

Governor of Arkansas seizes a large quantity of government property.

April 24.—Fort Smith, Ark., seized by Col. Borland. The Westmoreland fired into by the rebels in Arkansas.

April 25.—Major Sibley surrenders 450 U. S. troops, at Salurin, Ark., to Col. Van Dorn.

Blockade commenced.

21,000 stand of arms taken at St. Louis by Illinois troops.

April 29.—Secession in Maryland defeated by a vote of 53 against 13.

May 6.—Arkansas secedes.

May 7.—Riot at Knoxville, Tennessee. Tennessee secedes.

May 10.—Capt. Lyon's command mobbed at St. Louis. 15 rioters killed.

Gen. Frost surrenders Camp Jackson, Mo., with 800 prisoners, to Capt. Lyon.

May 16.—Rebels driven from the arsenal at Liberty, Mo.

May 17.—Adams Express restrained from carrying letters or packages farther south than Washington.

May 18.—Privateering Stock Company organized in New Orleans.

May 20.—U. S. Government takes possession of all the principal telegraph offices.

May 24.—Sacred soil of Virginia invaded by Gen. Mansfield.  
Col. Ellsworth murdered by Jackson, at Alexandria, and his death avenged on the spot by Francis E. Brownell.

May 25.—Rebels attack the Federal forces at Arlington Heights.  
Destruction of seven bridges and five miles of railroad at Leesburg.

May 29.—The course of Gen. Butler, in regard to fugitive slaves, sanctioned by government.

May 31.—Skirmishes at Acquia Creek, Fairfax C. H. and Arlington Mills.

June 1.—U. S. steamers attack rebel batteries at Acquia Creek.  
Skirmish at Williamsport.

June 3.— BATTLE OF PHILLIPPI.  
Federal force engaged, 1,500.  
Rebel force, 2,000.  
Federal commanders, Colonels Kelly and Lander.  
Rebel commander, Col. Willey.  
Federal loss, killed, 2, wounded, Col. Kelly.  
Rebel loss, killed, 16, prisoners, 10.  
Rebels defeated.

June 3.—Stephen A. Douglas died.

**June 6.**—Harriet Lane attacks rebel batteries at Pig Point, on James river.

Capt. Ball's company of rebel cavalry captured at Alexandria.

**June 10.**—New York 3d Regiment fired into through mistake, by Col. Bendix, at Little Bethel. Killed, 1, wounded, 10.

### BATTLE OF BIG BETHEL.

Federal force, 2,000.

Rebel force, 2,200.

Federal commander, Gen. Pierce.

Federal loss, killed, 13, wounded, 30.

Rebel loss, killed, 17.

Federal officers killed, Lieut. Greble,  
Major Winthrop.

Federals defeated.

**June 11.**—Col. Lew. Wallace routs 2,000 rebels at Romney, killing 2, losing none.

**June 14.**—Harper's Ferry destroyed, and the ar-mory and machinery seized by the rebels.

**June 15.**—Woodall hung by the rebels at Harper's Ferry.

**June 15.**—Jefferson City taken possession of by Gen. Lyon.

Rebel privateer captured.

**June 16.**—Skirmish near Newport News.

Skirmish at Seneca.

Skirmish at Point of Rocks.

Skirmish at Great Falls, on the Potomac.

**June 17.**—Western Virginia returns to its loyalty by the unanimous vote of the convention.

Mob in St. Louls; 6 rebels killed.

Gen. Schenck's troops fired on from masked batteries at Vienna.

Skirmish at Booneville, Mo.

**June 18.**—Rebel Gen. Slack captured. Two rebel vessels captured.

**June 20.**—Maj. Gen. McClellan takes command of the forces in Western Virginia.

**June 21.**—Capt. Ward killed in an engagement between the gunboat Freeborn and the rebel batteries at Mathias Point.

Skirmish at Patterson's creek.

Skirmish at Seneca.

**July 1.**—Skirmish at Buckhannon. Rebel loss, killed, 23, prisoners, 200. Rebels defeated.

**July 2.**—Battle of Falling Waters, Va.

Skirmish at Fairfax Court House. Rebels defeated.

Skirmish at Newport News. Rebels defeated.

### **July 5.— BATTLE OF CARTHAGE.**

Federal force, 1,500.

Rebel force,—.

Federal commander, Col. Sigel.

Rebel commander, Gov. Jackson.

Federal loss, killed, 13, wounded, 31.

Rebel loss, killed and wounded, 350.

Rebels defeated.

July 6.—Escape of 45 men of the 3d Ohio regiment, by cutting their way through 300 rebels, at Middle York bridge.

July 7.—Skirmish at Brier Forks.

- Vallandigham burned in effigy.
- Skirmish at Glenville.
- Rebels defeated.

July 9.—Fremont enters upon the command of the Western Department.

July 10.—Skirmish at Laurel Hill.

- Rebel vessel, laden with coffee, captured.

### July 11.— BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN.

Federal force, 3,000.

Rebel force, 2,500.

Federal Commander, Gen. Rosecrans.

Rebel commander, Col. Pegram.

Federal loss, killed, 20, wounded, 40.

Rebel loss, killed, 60, many wounded, and a large number of prisoners taken.

Rebels defeated.

July 12.—Col. Pegram surrenders his force of 600 men.

Skirmish at Scarytown.

Federals defeated.

July 13.—Gen. Morris defeats Gen. Garnett at Carricksford.

Rebel Gen. Garnett killed.

July 15.—Skirmish at Barbour Hill, Va.

Skirmish at Barberville, Va.

July 16.—Negro Tilghman kills three rebel pirates on the S. J. Waring, and navigates the vessel into New York.

July 17.—Skirmish on North Missouri railroad.  
Skirmish at Bloomfield. Rebels defeated.

July 18.—Skirmish at Blackburn's Ford, between Gen. Tyler and Gen. Beauregard. Federals defeated.

### July 21.— BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Federal force, 45,000.

Rebel force, 110,000.

Federal commander, Gen. McDowell.

Rebel commanders, Generals Johnson, Lee and Beauregard.

Federal loss, killed, 479, wounded, 1,011, prisoners, 1,500.

Rebel loss, killed, 393, wounded, 1,200.

Federals defeated.

This battle, so terrible in action, and somewhat disgraceful in its results, at 3 o'clock P. M. was a complete Union victory. It is now known that a retreat had been ordered, and that the rebel army had been retreating for half an hour before they were aware of the panic and rout in the Federal ranks. Altogether, sad as the results were, they show that the rebel army, with the advantages of numbers, fortifications, position and reinforcements, were effectually beaten by one-third their effective force, without any advantages but the stern, desperate energy and bravery of the soldiers.

On the accompanying map of the Bull Run battle ground, Fig. 1 marks the location of Miles' division,

MAP OF THE  
BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

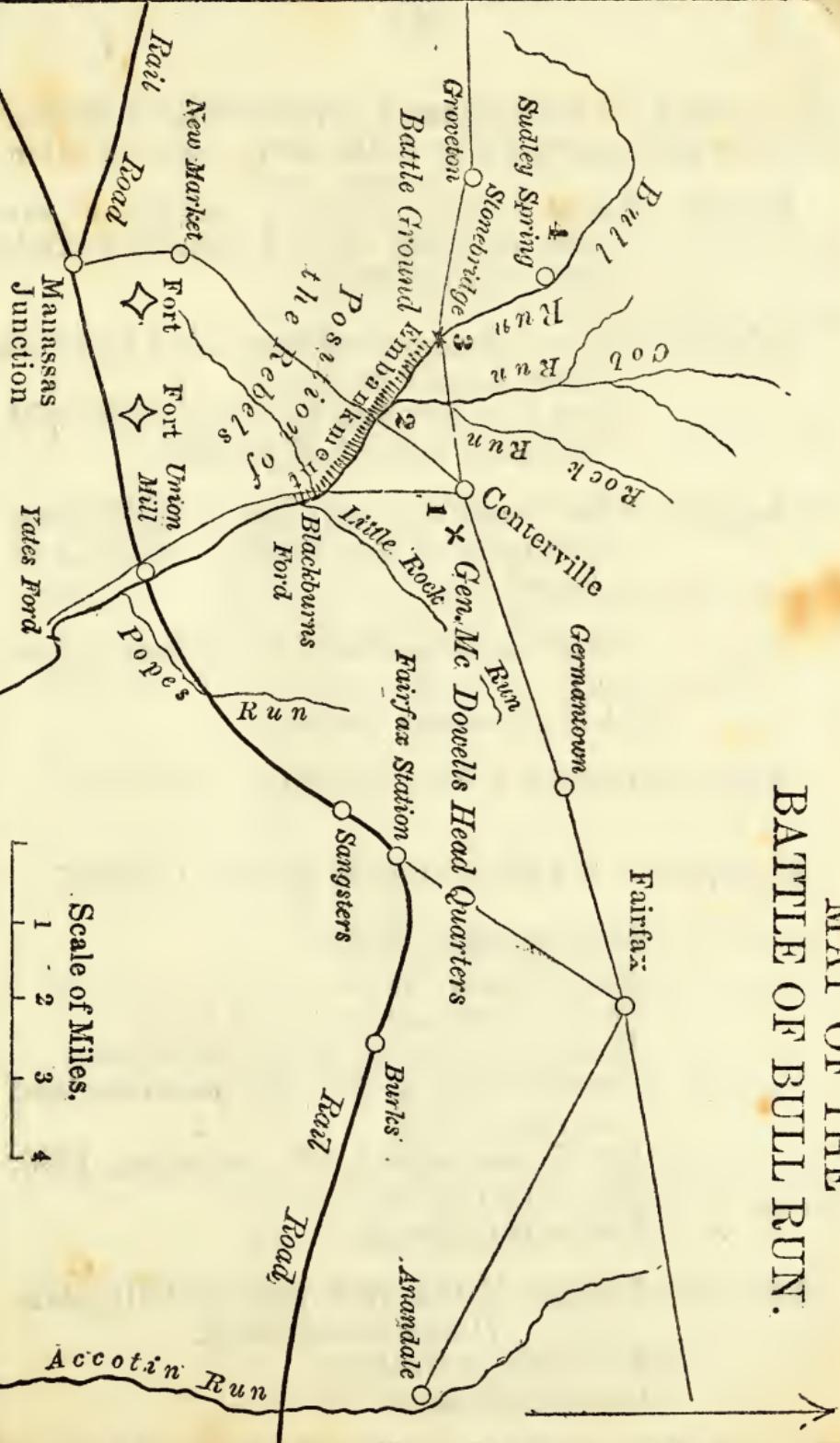


Fig. 2 that of Richardson's brigade, Fig. 3 that of Tyler's division, and Fig. 4 that of Hunters division.

July 24.—Lieut. Crosby burns a number of vessels engaged in a contraband trade with the rebels.

July 30.—Federal gunboats silence rebel batteries near Acquia creek.

Nine men arrested for filling shells with saw-dust instead of powder.

Aug. 2.—The President calls for 500,000 men.  
Skirmish at Dug Spring.—Rebels defeated.

Aug. 8.—Skirmish at Lottesville. Rebels defeated.

Rebel privateers destroyed.

Aug. 9.—Hampton, Va., burned by the rebels.

#### Aug. 10.— BATTLE OF WILSON CREEK.

Federal force, 5,000.

Rebel force, 24,000.

Federal commander, Gen. Lyon.

Rebel commander, Gen. McCulloch.

Federal loss, killed, 223, wounded and missing, 1012.

Rebel loss, killed, 421, wounded, 1300.

Gen. Lyon killed.

Federals defeated.

Aug. 13.—Mutiny of the 79th regiment Highlanders. Mutineers arrested.

Skirmish at Grafton.

Rebels defeated.

Aug. 16.—President Lincoln interdicts all commercial intercourse with the rebellious States.

Aug. 17.—Rebel Col. Gardiner unconditionally releases several Union prisoners in consequence of their kindness to him when wounded at Bull Run, and makes each man a handsome present.

Skirmish at Charleston. Rebels defeated.

Aug. 21.—Skirmish at Bird's Point. Rebels defeated.

Aug. 22.—Rebel prize vessel captured at Paducah.  
Skirmish at Hawk's Nest.

Aug. 24.—Two rebel female spies arrested at Washington.

Aug. 25.—Surprise of the 7th Ohio while at breakfast.

Aug. 29.—Bombardment of Forts Hatteras and Clark.  
765 prisoners taken. Rebels defeated.

Sept. 3.—Rebel massacre on Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad.

Sept. 4.—Rebels destroy and abandon Fort Morgan.

Sept. 9.—Sad rencontre between two New York companies, in which several were killed and wounded.

Sept. 10.—Skirmish at Carnifex Ferry. Rebels defeated.  
Capt. Rowan captures 4 valuable prizes at Hatteras Inlet.

Sept. 11.—Skirmish at Lewinsville. Rebels defeated.

Sept. 12.—Skirmish at Cheat Mountain. Rebels defeated. Rebel Col. John A. Washington killed.  
Skirmish at Elk Fork. Rebels defeated.

Sept. 14.—Rebel war vessels captured.

Sept. 17.—Accident on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. 100 soldiers killed and wounded.

Sept. 19.—Ex Gov. Morehead arrested for treason.

Sept. 20.—Surrender of Col. Mulligan to Gen. Price.  
Union force, 2,500.  
Rebel force, 26,000.  
Skirmish at Elliott's Mills. Rebels defeated.

Sept. 26.—Skirmish at Lucas Bend, Mo. Rebels defeated.

Sept. 28.—Munson's Hill evacuated.

Sept. 29.—Union troops mistake each other for enemies at Falls Church. Several killed.

Oct. 1.—Propeller Fanny captured by the rebels.

Oct. 2.—Skirmish at Edsall's Hill. Federals defeated.

Oct. 3.—Skirmish at Greenbrier. Rebels defeated.  
Skirmish at Chapmansville. Rebels defeated.

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Oct. 4.—Skirmish at Chicamacomico, N. C. Federals defeated.

Oct. 6.—Skirmish at Flemington, Va. Rebels defeated.

Oct. 9.—Attack upon Wilson's Zouaves at Santa Rosa Island. Rebels defeated with great loss.  
Capt. Barney surprises and disperses a party of rebel cavalry.

Oct. 11.—Mason and Slidell escape.  
Rebel vessel destroyed.

Oct. 12.—Indiana troops rout a superior force of rebel cavalry.

Oct. 15.—Skirmish at Linn creek, Mo. Rebels defeated.  
50 Federal troops surrender to 600 rebels, after severe fighting.

Oct. 16.—Rebel ship burned.  
Skirmish at Lewisville, Va.  
Major White captures Lexington, Mo.  
Rebels routed at Harper's Ferry.

Oct. 17.—Skirmish at Norton, Mo. Rebels defeated.

Oct. 21.—Engagement at Ball's Bluff. Gen. Stone's division of 1,500 men attacked by double their number. Federals defeated. Col. Baker killed. Gross neglect imputed to Gen. Stone.  
Skirmish at Fredericktown. Rebels defeated.  
Skirmish at Wild Cat. Rebels defeated.  
Rebel Gen. Lowe killed.

Oct. 22.—Rebels routed at Buffalo Mills, Mo.  
Prisoners, wagons and horses captured.

Oct. 25.—Rebels routed at Romney. Large number of prisoners taken.

Oct. 26.—Grand charge of Major Zagonyi at Springfield. Rebels defeated.

Oct. 29.—Naval expedition, of 80 vessels and 15,000 seamen, leaves Fortress Monroe.

Nov. 1.—Gen. Scott resigns. Gen. McClellan takes his place.  
Skirmish at Gauley Bridge. Rebels defeated. Gen. Floyd runs away.

Nov. 2.—Gen. Fremont relieved of his command.  
Terrible ocean storm. 4 Federal transports driven on shore and captured by the rebels.

Nov. 3.—Rebels driven out of Houston, Mo.

Nov. 7.—Union fleet capture Forts Walker and Beauregard, at Port Royal.  
Battle of Belmont, Mo. Federals defeated.  
Skirmish at Pikeville. Rebels defeated.  
Rebel gunboat burned.

Nov. 8.—Mason and Slidell arrested.

Nov. 9.—Gen. Scott goes to Europe.

Nov. 10.—Massacre of Union troops at Guyandotte, Va.  
Skirmish on the Kanawha. Rebels defeated.  
Rebel Gen. Crogan killed.

Nov. 11.—Col. Zeigler burns Guyandotte.

Nov. 12.—Skirmish at New Market bridge. Rebels defeated.  
Rebel privateer captured.

Nov. 16.—Several rebel wagons captured in Kansas.  
A company of Union troops captured by rebel cavalry.

Nov. 18.—Occupation of Pinckney Island by Union troops.  
3,000 rebel troops disband, in consequence of Gen. Dix's proclamation

Nov. 19.—Rebel pirate steamer captures and burns a New York merchantman, and puts her crew in irons.

Nov. 20.—Warsaw burned by the rebels.

Nov. 21.—Rebel privateer captured at Galveston.

Nov. 22.—Rebels attack Fort Pickens.  
Mason and Slidell sent to Fort Warren.  
Rebels dispersed on James river by Federal gunboats.

Nov. 26.—Skirmish at Hunter's Hill. Federals defeated.

Nov. 27.—Skirmish at Fairfax C. H.  
Some cotton crops in South Carolina burned by the owners.

Nov. 30.—Rebels routed at Salem, Mo.  
Rebel prize vessel captured.

Dec. 5.—Beaufort occupied by Federal troops.

Dec. 7.—Skirmish on the Potomac, at Dam No. 1.  
Rebels defeated.

Dec. 11.—Great fire in Charleston, S. C. 600 houses burned.

Dec. 13.—Engagement between Gen. Milroy and Col. Johnson, at camp Alleghany, Va. Rebels defeated.

Private Johnson shot for desertion, and attempt to carry news to the rebel lines.

Dec. 17.—Skirmish at Mumfordsville, between rebel Gen. Hindman and a German regiment. The Germans bravely maintained their ground against greatly superior numbers.

Gen. Pope captures 300 rebels at Osceola.

Dec. 18.—England claims the surrender of Mason and Slidell, with an apology.

Rebels surprised at Milford by Gen. Pope, who takes 1,300 prisoners, 1,000 stand of arms, and a number of horses, wagons, &c.

Dec. 20.—Skirmish at Drainsville. Rebels defeated.

Stone fleet sunk in Charleston harbor. 100 rebels captured at Springfield, Mo.

Dec. 22.—Grand skirmish near Newport News. Rebels defeated.

Dec. 27.—General Scott returns from Europe.

1862.

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Jan. 1.—Mason and Slidell surrendered to the British Government.

Engagement between Fort Pickens and a rebel steamer. A shell from Pickens sets Warrenton on fire.

Rebel Gen. Cooke commits suicide.

Gen. Buckner destroys a portion of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Jan. 4.—Skirmish at Huntsville, Va. Capt. Bracken's cavalry disperses the rebels.

Jan. 7.—Skirmish at Silver Spring. Rebels defeated.

Jan. 7.—Skirmish in Va. Rebels defeated.  
Federal foraging party capture a large quantity of hay, oats and corn, near Vienna.

Jan. 9.—Gen. Burnside's fleet sails from Annapolis.

Jan. 10.—Skirmish near Pohick Church, Va.  
Rebels defeated.  
Skirmish at Bath, Va.

Jan. 12.—British troops allowed to pass through American soil to Canada.

Jan. 13.—Simon Cameron dismissed by the President. Stanton succeeds him.  
Gen. Garfield defeats Humphrey Marshall.

Jan. 14.—Cave City burned by the rebels.

Jan. 17.—Capture of a British steamer, loaded with cannon, rifles, powder, &c., for the rebels.  
Ex-President Tyler died.

Jan. 19.—Engagement at Mill Spring, between Gens. Thomas and Zollicoffer.  
Union loss, killed, 39, wounded, 127.  
Gen. Zollicoffer killed.  
Rebels defeated.

Jan. 24.—Union boat driven ashore in a gale, and captured by the rebels.

Jan. 28.—Monitor launched at Green Point.

Jan. 29.—Desperate skirmish near Occoquan river. Rebels defeated.

Feb. 3.—Skirmish at Occoquan Village.

Feb. 6.—Skirmish near Edwards Ferry. Rebels defeated.

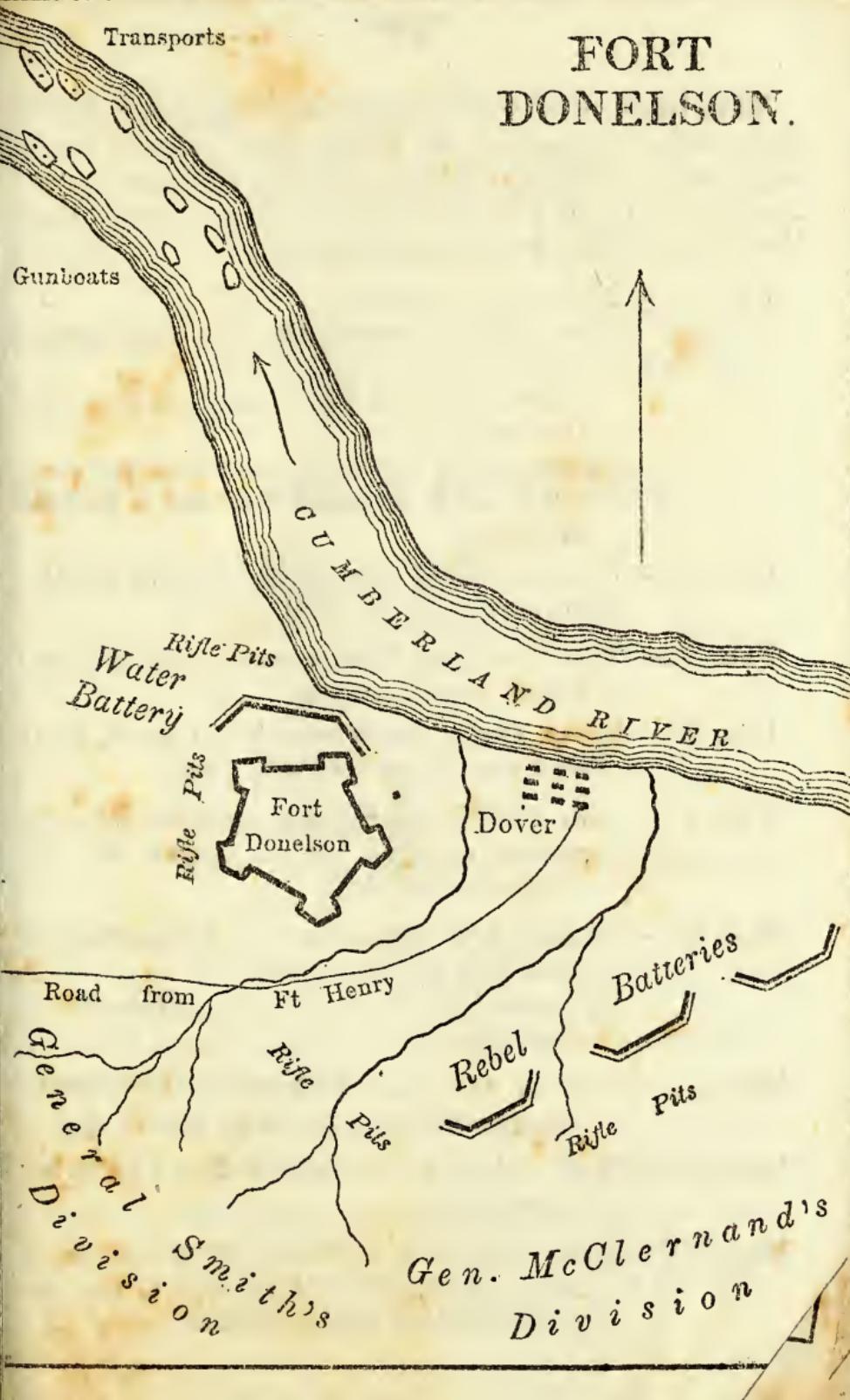
Feb. 7.—Unconditional surrender of Fort Henry to Com. Foote, by Gen. Tilghman.  
Skirmish near Fairfax C. H. Rebels defeated.  
Skirmish near the same place. Rebels defeated.

Feb. 9.—Skirmish near Fort Henry. Rebels defeated.  
Torpedo sunk in the Tennessee river, by the rebels.

Feb. 10.—Capture of Elizabeth City, N. C., and destruction of all the rebel fleet in that region.

Feb. 14, 15.—BATTLE OF FORT DONELSON.  
Federal force, 40,000.  
Rebel force, 20,000.  
Federal commander, Gen. Grant.  
Rebel commanders, Gens. Floyd and Pillow.  
Federal loss, killed, 321, wounded, 1,046,  
missing, 150  
Rebel loss much greater.  
Rebels defeated. Gen. Buckner surrenders with 15,000 prisoners.  
Gens. Floyd and Pillow run away.

# FORT DONELSON.



This battle was fought with great desperation on both sides. The Federal forces were several times repulsed, at different points; but the effective fire of the gunboats, in addition to our superior force, won the victory after two days fighting.

**Feb. 16.**—Nashville captured.

Gen. Mitchell occupies Bowling Green, Ky.

Torpedo sunk in the Savannah river by the rebels.

Engagement between three Federal gun-boats and a rebel battery. Rebels defeated.

**Feb. 19.**—Evacuation of Clarksville by the rebels. Bentonville, Ark., captured.

**Feb. 22.**—The Cameron Dragoons capture a number of rebel pickets.

**Feb. 23.**—Lieut. Gwin captures a large lot of flour and wheat, at Clifton, Tenn.

**Feb. 27.**—Gen. Curtis captures a number of prisoners, a large lot of stores, &c., in Fayetteville, Ark.

**Feb. 28.**—42 Union troops poisoned by eating the food left by the rebels.

Skirmish at Dent, Texas. Rebels defeated.

**March 1.**—Rebels evacuate Columbus, Ky., burning the village, military stores, &c.

**March 2.**—Gen. Lander died from the effects of his wound.

**March 3.**—John Minor Botts and 20 other loyal men arrested in Richmond, for expressing Union sentiments.

March 4.—Rebel cavalry surprised and routed near Winchester, Va.  
 Com. Dupont captures Fort Clinch and other places in Florida.

March 5.—Skirmish at Lovettsville, Va. Rebels defeated.

March 6.—Two rebel officers captured at Vienna.  
 Rebel pickets captured at Bunker Hill, Va.

### Mar. 6, 7, 8.— BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

Federal force, 13,000.

Rebel force, 25,000.

Federal commanders, Gens. Curtis, Sigel and Asboth.

Rebel commanders, Gens. Price and McCullough.

Federal loss, 1,200 killed and wounded.

Rebel loss much greater.

Rebels defeated.

Rebel Gens. McCullough and McIntosh killed.

This battle was managed with much skill and bravery by the Federal officers. Although the rebels were two to one, they were beaten at every point with great slaughter, and it may be considered a complete Union victory.

March 7.—Severe encounter between Capt. Cole and Col. Ashby. Rebels defeated.

March 8.—Manassas evacuated by the rebels. The wells said to be poisoned by them.  
 The Merrimac sinks the Cumberland, destroying 100 of her crew.

March 9.—Engagement between the two ocean monsters, Monitor and Merrimac. After 5 hours fighting the Merrimac was defeated.

Brilliant charge of 14 Lincoln Cavalry against 150 rebel infantry.  
Rebels defeated.

March 10.—Col. Geary pursues the rebels from Leesburg to Custom Mills. The rebels, in their retreat, burn their granaries and grain stacks.

March 11.—General Fremont takes command of the Mountain Department.

March 12.—Winchester occupied by the Union forces. A large quantity of provisions and ammunitions, and a number of prisoners and horses captured.  
Skirmish near Paris, Ky. Rebels defeated.  
Skirmish with Ashby's Cavalry. Rebels defeated.

March 14.—Skirmish between Union gunboats and rebel batteries at Acquia Creek.  
Gen. Burnside captures Newbern, N. C.

March 16.—Com. Foote commences operations on Island No. 10.  
Rebels evacuate New Madrid.

March 20.—Severe storm at Fortress Monroe.  
Several vessels driven ashore.

March 23.— BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.  
Federal force, 12,000.  
Rebel force, larger.  
Federal commander, Gen. Shields.

Rebel commander, Gen. Jackson.  
 Federal loss, killed, 132; wounded, 154.  
 Rebel loss, killed, wounded, and missing, 300.

Rebels defeated.

April 1.—Skirmish at Putnam's Ferry, Arkansas.  
 Rebels defeated.

Rebels routed at Watt's Creek.

April 2.—Russell, of the London *Times*, ejected from the steamer at Washington.

April 3.—Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia.

April 5.—Siege of Yorktown, commenced by Gen. McClellan.

April 6.—Shipping Point on the Potomac captured.  
 Appalachacola captured.  
 Rip Raps shelled.

April 6, 7.— BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Federal force, 38,000.

Rebel force, 60,000.

Federal commander, Gen. Grant.

Rebel commander, Gen. Johnson.

Federal loss: killed, 1,755; wounded, 7,822.

Rebel loss in killed and wounded, about 18,000.

Federals surprised and defeated on the sixth.

Rebels defeated on the seventh.

Gen. Johnson, rebel commander, killed.

Union general, W. H. L. Wallace, killed.

Terrible as was the battle of Shiloh, it resulted in little advantage to either side. It was the evident in-

tention of the rebel commanders to drive the Union army into the Tennessee river, and by the desperation with which they fought on the first day, it seemed their hope was nearly realized; but they had a stern foe to contend with, and, on the second day, they lost what they had previously gained. The retreat of the rebel army, and the position of Gen. Halleck before Corinth, with the evacuation of that place, gave more security to the passage of Gen. Mitchell's command into Alabama; while the reinforcement of Richmond by the Corinthian army operated with greater severity upon the armies before Richmond.

April 9.—Island No. 10 surrendered, after 30 days fighting, 10,000 prisoners, including 3 generals, 7 colonels, 100 siege guns, 24 field pieces, and an immense quantity of arms, ammunition, stores, steamers, &c.

April 10.—Gen. Mitchell occupies Huntsville.

April 11.—Fort Pulaski surrenders with 363 prisoners, 47 guns, 7,000 shot, and 40,000 pounds of powder.

Rebels capture 3 small vessels near Newport News.

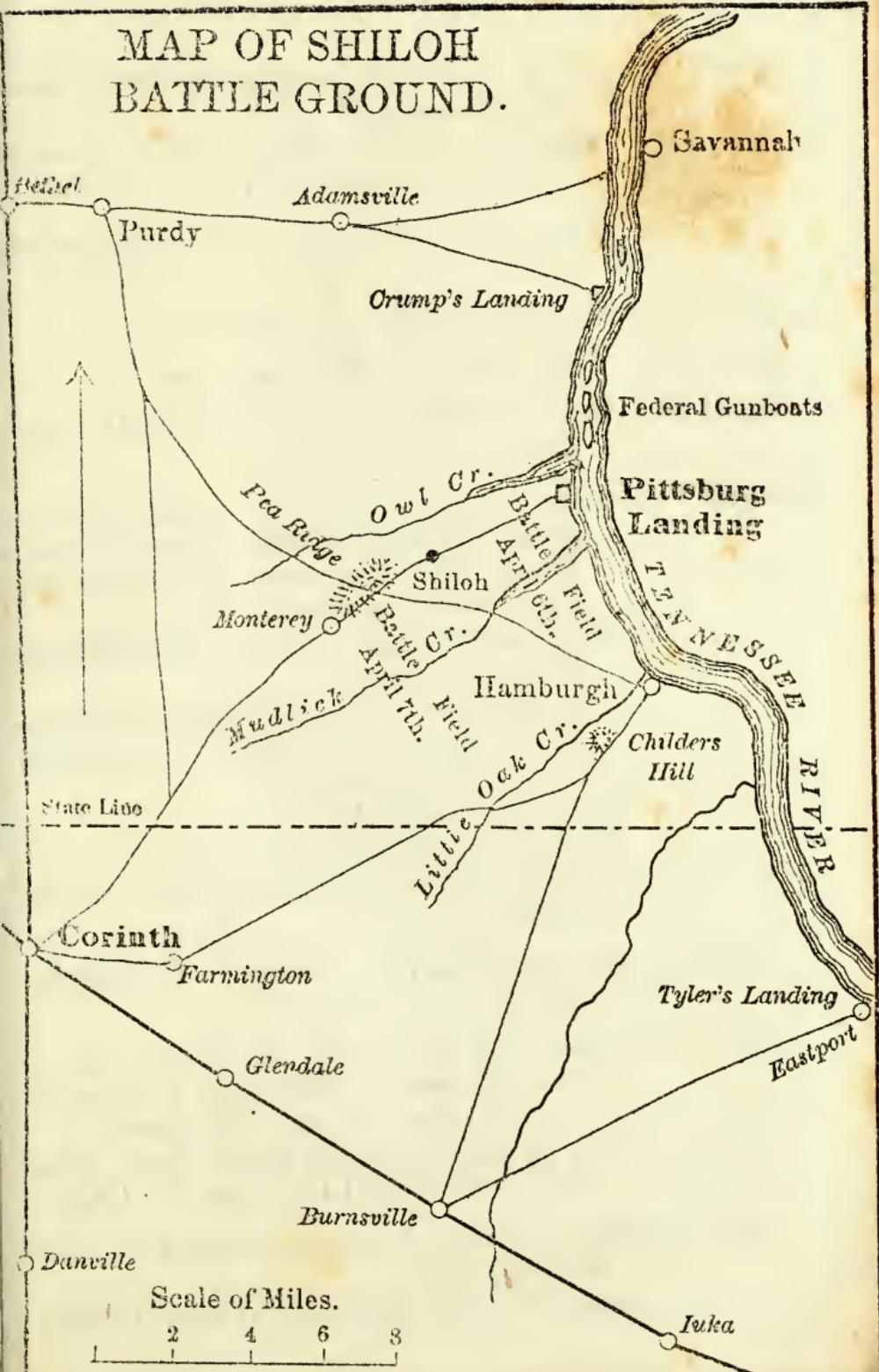
Skirmish with Ashby's cavalry. Rebels defeated.

April 12.—Gen. Mitchell captures 2,000 prisoners at Chattanooga Junction.

Gen. Milroy defeats 1,000 rebels at Monterey.

April 13.—Thanksgiving by the chaplains, by order of Secretary Stanton.

# MAP OF SHILOH BATTLE GROUND.



April 16.—61 of Ashby's cavalry captured near Mt. Jackson.

Skirmish at Lee's Mills, rebels defeated and routed at the point of the bayonet.

April 17.—Gen. McDowell captures Fredericksburg.

April 23.—Rebels defeated at Lewisburg, Va.

April 24.—The rebel ram Manassas sunk.

April 26.—Rebel schooner captured off South Carolina.

April 28.—Forts Jackson and St. Phillip surrender, after several days' bombardment. Many rebel gunboats and vessels destroyed and captured.

Skirmish with Indian auxilliaries. Rebels defeated.

Gen. Mitchell routs the rebels at Bridgeport, Ala., and reports the campaign ended in that section.

New Orleans captured.

Fort Macon surrendered.

Skirmish before Corinth. Rebels defeated.

May 1.—Skirmish before Corinth. Rebels defeated.

May 3.—4,500 rebels routed at Farmington. Federal picket killed; 30 bullets afterwards fired through his head.

Two rebel regiments stack their arms and refuse to fight against the Union.

May 4.—400 Germans desert and come into the Federal lines.

Rebels beaten in Texas by Gen. Canby.

Yorktown evacuated by the rebels, by order of Gen. Johnston. Gen. McClellan takes possession.

**May 5.— BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.**

Federal forces commanded by Gens. Hooker and Hancock.

Federal loss, killed, 300; wounded, 600.  
Rebels defeated.

Morgan's cavalry attacked by Gen. Dumont at Lebanon, Tenn. 186 rebel prisoners captured.

Federal loss, killed, 10; wounded, 26.

**May 7.— BATTLE OF WEST POINT.**

Federal force, 20,000.

Rebel force, 30,000.

Federal Commanders, Gens. Franklin and Sedgwick.

Rebel Commander, Gen. Lee.

Federal loss, killed and wounded, 300.

Rebel loss much greater.

Rebels defeated.

**May 8.—Gen. Milroy attacks a superior force at McDowell, Va.**

Union loss, killed, 28; wounded 200.  
Federals defeated.

**May 10.—Gen. Wool takes possession of Norfolk.**  
The rebels retreat without firing a gun.

**May 11.—Merrimac blown up by the rebels.**  
52 guns found at Carney Island.

**May 13.—Robert Small runs the steamer Planter out of Charleston.**

May 16.—Monitor and Galena repulsed at Fort Darling, on James river.

May 23.—A company of Osterhaus' division attacked in Arkansas by 600 rebels and every man murdered except one.

May 24.—Col. Kinley attacked by a superior force of rebels at Front Royal.

Loss not ascertained, but heavy on both sides.

Federals defeated.

During this retreat the Federal soldiers were fired upon by rebel women who were stationed at the doors and windows. Many Union soldiers were thus killed. During this retreat the 1st Maryland, federal regiment, surrendered to the 1st Maryland, rebel.

Federal loss, killed, 38; wounded, 150, prisoners, 700.

Rebel loss, treble as many.

May 25.—Gen. Banks' army of 6,000 attacked by 25,000 rebels, under Gen. Jackson, near Winchester.

Federals defeated and driven across the Potomac.

May 27.—Skirmish at Hanover, Va.

Union loss, killed, 56; wounded and missing, 320.

May 28.—Skirmish before Corinth. Rebels defeated.

May 29.—Corinth evacuated by Beauregard; their destination not known.

**May 31 and June 1.—BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.**

Federal force, 30,000.

Rebel force, 60,000.

Federal commanders, Gens. Couch,  
Casey, Kearney, Keys, &c.

Rebel commander, Gen. Lee.

Federal loss: killed, 890; wounded,  
4,844.

Rebel loss said to be from 9,000 to  
10,000.

Gen. Palmer killed.

The rebels opened the battle on Saturday, when General Casey's Division was defeated and fled in some confusion. Gen. Couch's troops were also forced back, but reinforcements arriving, the tide was turned, and the rebels were repulsed with heavy loss.

**June 3.—Gunboat engagement on the Mississippi.**

7 rebel gunboats destroyed and captured.  
Memphis surrendered.

Fort Pillow evacuated, after a siege of  
52 days, supposed to contain 20,000  
rebels.

Capt. McCullough with 65 men attacked  
by 100 of Morgan's Guerrillas, under  
Capt. Hamilton.

McCullough and Hamilton both killed.  
Skirmish near Hilton Head; 1,000  
rebels defeated by 800 Federal troops.

**June 8.—Rebel Gen. Ashby killed at the skirmish at Cross Keys.****June 10.— BATTLE AT PORT REPUBLIC.**

Union troops commanded by Gen.  
Shields. the rebels by Gen. Jackson.

Loss heavy on both sides. Federals defeated.

Skirmishing near Washington. Rebels defeated.

**June 11.**—A party of horsemen, of Gen. Jackson's Division, destroy a train of cars near Savage's station, killing and capturing a number of Union soldiers, several Federal vessels, a train of 60 wagons, and then boldly forage close up to the White House, and return to their camp unharmed.

**June 16.**—Skirmish near Charleston. Rebels defeated.

Four men hanged in New Orleans, by order of Gen. Butler, for robbing the citizens under forged authority.

Severe fight on James' Island; Gen. Benham attacks the rebels, contrary to orders, and is defeated. Gen. Benham arrested.

**June 17.**—Col. Fitch destroys a rebel battery at St. Charles, Ark.

125 men killed by the explosion of one of the Federal gunboats.

Rebel loss: killed and wounded, 150. Huston, the desperate rebel marauder, arrested in Florida.

Rebels threaten to depose Jeff. Davis. D. C. Stover arrested for extensive frauds in Indiana bonds.

Rebels routed at Wilson's Gap.

**June 18.**—Skirmish between Gen. Dan. Sickles and the rebels. Rebels defeated.

Skirmish at Rankin's Ferry. Rebels defeated.

**June 20.**—Skirmish at Tallahassa Creek. Federals defeated.

Rebels capture Memphis, Mo., taking 90 prisoners.

2,000 pounds of powder captured by United States cruiser.

**June 23.**—Skirmish in Arkansas. Rebels defeated.

**June 25.**—Grand skirmish before Richmond; great advantage gained in the position of the Federal troops.

Com. Farragut burns Warrenton.

### **June 26 to July 1.—BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.**

Federal force, 80,000.

Rebel force, 180,000.

Federal commander, Gen. McClellan.

Rebel commander, Gen. Lee.

Federal loss: killed, 1,565; wounded, 7,701; missing, 5,955.

Prisoners, 4,500.

Total Union loss, 19,621.

Rebel loss, over 30,000; prisoners, 4,000.

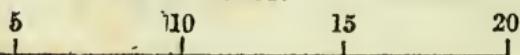
**THURSDAY.**—A rebel force of about 20,000 attack a part of McClellan's right wing, under Gen. McCall, with a force of 11,000. After a series of advances and repulses, the Federal forces lose some ground, and the day closes. All things considered, this may be called a drawn battle.

**FRIDAY.**—Gen. McCall opens fire on the enemy, who, at first, retreat, but finally break through the storm of shot and shell to the divisions of Hooker and Kearney. The Federal army retreats six miles. At one time, there is a panic in the Federal ranks; three regiments leave the field, and a major



## RICHMOND VA. AND VICINITY.

Scale of Miles.



is "slapped in the face with his own sword, by a brother officer, and then booted out of the regiment." The White House is evacuated, and Gen. McClellan's "great strategic movement" commences. He moves his headquarters to Savage's Station, but this is a temporary occupation, since he is so soon compelled to again retreat. During the engagement, there is a grand bayonet charge by Gen. Sykes, driving the enemy a mile. The rebels engaged in this day's action are 80,000, while the Federal force opposed is not more than 25,000.

SATURDAY.—The battle rages along the front of the entire Federal army. The Federal troops destroy an immense amount of stores and ammunition. The White House burned.

SUNDAY.—McClellan leaves his new headquarters, and crosses the White Oak Swamp; retreating seventeen miles from Richmond, in good order, however, giving the enemy terrible battle all the way, and towards night repulsing them, with great slaughter. In this day's engagement the rebels are three to one. The rebels lose 2,000, among them Gen. Magruder and Gen. Anderson. A bridge over the Chicahominy destroyed, and a train of 14 cars run over.

MONDAY.—Gen. McClellan retreats in good order to James river, when the destructive fire of the gun-boats helps to disperse the rebels. In this day's fight Gen. Heintzelman captures a whole brigade of the enemy, including their colonels. Gen. Sumner taken prisoner. Rebel Gen. Barnwell Rhett killed.

TUESDAY.—This is the most fierce and terrible battle of the whole engagement. Early in the morning, the Federal army was drawn up in line of battle, and the rebels frantic at defeat, and actuated

by the last desperate hope, surge down upon them, an avalanche of fiery hearts and vengeful arms. But the Federal hosts are firm as a rock, and their artillery and infantry hurl their fiery tornadoes into them, till vast gorges are cut in their ranks; but the ranks are filled, and again swept away, and still again they are filled and cut down, till the dead dot the battle field thick as the leaves in autumn. Their ranks at last break, and they are routed in disorder. Their loss in this day's fight is supposed to be 10,000. On the whole, there is little advantage gained by the rebels, and none by the Federal army, for, notwithstanding the base of operations is changed for the better, it gives the rebels the advantage of bringing their forces from the pestilential city of Richmond, for the purpose of invading the purer atmosphere of a free State.

**June 26.**—Gen. Pope assumes command of the Army of Virginia.

Naval skirmish on the Mississippi. Rebels defeated.

England and Secessia extremely indignant about Gen. Butler's order in regard to riotous women.

**June 27.**—Bombardment of Vicksburg commenced. Indian troubles in Minnesota.

**June 28.**—Com. Farragut destroys three rebel gun-boats.

**June 30.**—Fremont relieved of his mountain command.

**July 1.**—Guerrillas attack Henderson, Ky.

**July 2.**—Report received of 55 Union scouts being captured and hung by the rebels.

Skirmish at Boonesville. Tenn. Rebels defeated.

President calls for 300,000 volunteers.

5,000 slaves leave their masters in one county in Virginia.

Gen. Pope made a Brig. Gen. in the regular army.

Rebels routed at Battle Creek, Md.

July 4.—Rebel gun boat captured on James river, near Newport News.

July 7.—Bayou Cache, Ark., taken; rebels badly beaten. 100 rebels killed, and 60 horses captured.

Canal completed across the Peninsula in front of Vicksburg.

Skirmish at Jasper, Ala. Federals defeated. 400 Indians desire to join the Federal army.

July 8.—Com. Farragut destroys a rebel battery on the Mississippi, near Vicksburg.

Hamilton, N. C., captured by the Federals. Rebels threaten to take Washington.

Fight near Mobile, Ala. Federals defeated.

Breckinridge captures Baton Rouge, La.

Guerrilla Morgan burns Lebanon, Ky., and calls upon Kentucky to rise.

July 10.—Rebel camp shelled at mouth of Red River.

Skirmish at Cotton Plant, Texas. Rebels defeated.

The rebels burn to death 20 slaves, in Arkansas, on account of their attempt to escape.

July 11.—2,000 Guerrillas attack 300 Federal troops and take them nearly all prisoners.

Gen. Smith defeats and cuts to pieces 500 rebels.

Skirmish at Pleasant Hill, Mo. Rebels defeated.

July 12.—Rebels routed at Evansville, Ark.

July 13.—Rebels capture Murfresboro, Tenn., destroying \$30,000 worth of army stores. Federal loss killed 150.

Gen. Curtis defeats the Rebels at Clarendon, Mo.

Rebels routed at Duval's Bluff, Ark.

Jayhawkers captured in Ark.

July 15.—Rebel ram Arkansas makes a sudden dash into the midst of the Federal flotilla, running the gauntlet of 15 war vessels and 7 rams, blowing up the ram Lancaster, doing much damage to the fleet, and escapes unhurt.

Gen. Pope delivers his famous address to his soldiers, in which he promises to show them the backs of his enemies. His motto is "always offensive, aggressive never."

Great excitement with the people of Lexington, Ky., in consequence of the appearance of Morgan. Cincinnati goes to their aid.

July 17.—Congress appropriates \$800,000,000 to the army and navy.

Newberg, Indiana, invaded by the Rebels.

Paris, Ky., surrenders to Morgan.

Gen. Halleck resigns.

Morgan captures Cynthiana, Ky.

July 19.—Rebel steamer captured.

Gen. Halleck appointed General-in-Chief.

July 22.—Cavalry skirmish at Carmel Church, Va.

Rebels defeated

Rebel prize vessel captured.

53 of the Michigan cavalry captured by the rebels.

The Union gunboat, Essex, makes a grand attempt to capture the rebel ram Arkansas, on the Mississippi river, at Baton Rouge, La., and fails.

July 24.—Van Buren died.

Lieut. Col. Starr, with 80 of his command, captured at Somerville, Va., by the rebels.

July 29.—7 Guerrillas demand the surrender of Mt. Sterling, Ky. They are routed by the citizens and all killed.

Aug. 2.—British prize ship captured.

Female spy captured at Warrenton, La., and taken to Washington.

Alexandria, Va., captured by the rebels, and immediately retaken by the Federals.

French prize ship captured.

Aug. 4.—Rebels routed at Williamsport, Tenn.

Gen. Curtis frees Gen. Pillow's slaves, and 2,000 others.

President calls for 300,000 militia.

Aug. 6.—Fight at Malvern Hill, Va.

Aug. 7.—Gen. R. L. McCook murdered by the guerrillas while wounded and riding in his ambulance.

#### Aug. 9.— BATTLE OF CULPEPPER.

Federal force 15,000.

Rebel force supposed to be 25,000.

Federal commander, Gen. Banks.

Rebel commander, Gen. Jackson.

Federal loss, killed 250; wounded 1,500.

Rebel loss greater.

Gen. Banks makes the attack. Late in the evening he is reinforced by Gens. Pope and McDowell, but the battle is substantially over. Gen. Banks holding the same ground he occupied in the beginning. Although there was little advantage gained on either side, this battle may perhaps be claimed as a victory on both sides.

Aug 11.—British steamer captured.

Aug. 12.—The new Monitor, the Passiac, launched.  
Fight at Cumberland Gap, Va. Rebels defeated.  
Independence, Mo., surrenders to the rebels.  
Guerrillas routed near Grand Junction, Tenn.  
The Arkansas ram destroys two Federal vessels, on the Mississippi river, below Vicksburg.

Morgan captures Gallatin, Tenn  
Fight at Tazewell, Tenn.

Aug. 13.—Rebels threaten vengeance on Gen. Pope.  
Cavalry skirmish at Front Royal, Va.  
Rebels defeated.

Aug. 14.—Steamboat collision on the Potomac river; 73 convalescent soldiers lost.  
Gov. Magoffin resigns.  
Battle at Lone Jack, Ark. Federal loss 150.  
Federals defeated.

Aug. 15.—Federals capture 700 prisoners in Ark.

Aug. 17.—Gens. Morris and Wallace take command of regiments and go the relief of Kentucky.

Aug. 18.—Federals capture Baton Rouge, La. Gen. Williams killed.  
Arkansas Ram destroyed by the Essex, near Baton Rouge, La.  
Gen. McClellan leaves the Peninsula with his whole army.  
Guerrillas burn two steamers on the Mississippi river, near Paducah, Ky.

Aug. 19.—Fight near Lexington, Mo. Federals defeated.  
Rebels routed at Cumberland, Tenn.  
The notorious guerrilla, Bob. Edwards, killed.

Aug. 21.—New postage stamp currency issued.

Capt. Atkinson, with 20 men of the 50th Ind. regiment, attacked by 1,000 guerrillas. He drives them off after three hours hard fighting.

At Clarksville, Tenn., Rodney Mason, with 300 men intrenched, surrenders to 600 guerrillas, some say an inferior force, without firing a gun.

Guerrillas capture 100 Federal troops near Edgefield Junction, Tenn.

1,000 bales of cotton burned by the guerrillas opposite Helena, Ark.

Rebels threaten to hang Gens. Hunter and Phelps—when they catch them.

Aug. 22.—Terrible slaughter of the citizens of Minnesota, by the Indians, who are supposed to be prompted to the deed by rebel influence.

Rebel steamer captured, loaded with arms.

Aug. 25.—Guerrilla band routed in Missouri.

Aug. 26.—Skirmish in Monroe, La. Rebel defeated.  
Skirmish at Danville, Ky. Rebels defeated.

Aug. 28.—Guerrillas destroy a train of cars on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Skirmish at Redbird Creek, Tenn. Rebels defeated.

Aug. 29.—Gen. Pope cut off from Manassas.

Breckinridge threatens to raise the black flag.

Rebel steamer captured.

#### BATTLES OF MANASSAS.

Federal force 100,000.

Rebel force 150,000.

Federal commanders, Gens. Pope and Banks.

Rebel commanders, Gens. Lee and Jackson.  
Federal loss, killed, wounded and prisoners, about 10,000.

Rebel loss, 14,000.

Rebel Gen. Ewell killed.

Federal Gens. Bohlen, Stahl, Buford, Coulton, Hatch and Taylor.

This series of battles, from the 20th to the [30th inclusive, was commenced by the Rebels driving in the Federal pickets.

**SECOND DAY.**—The rebels boldly marched into Sigel's masked batteries, having 700 killed and losing 2,000 prisoners. Federal loss very slight.

**THIRD DAY.**—The Federal artillery open their batteries on the Rebels, driving them. The Rebels, being reinforced, drive the 74th Pennsylvania to the Rappahannock. Some jump in and are drowned, others are shot while swimming across, and many taken prisoners. The whole loss of the regiment 110. Gen. Bohlen killed.

**FOURTH DAY.**—The Federal artillery opens on the rebels with great destruction, and after several hours the battle ceases.

There was not much of a victory on either side, though the rebels may be supposed to have gained some advantage of position.

On the 29th the Federal pickets were again attacked at Manassas Junction, by 10,000 under Gen. Ewell, who took several prisoners, wagons and cannon.

The last two days fighting proved somewhat disastrous to the Federal troops, they losing five more Generals and a number of Colonels and field officers, besides those of a lower grade.

It appears that the whole rebel army, with the intent of crossing into Maryland, cut their way through the Federal opposition and accomplished their design; and while the Federal army gains nothing, the Rebel

hosts gain the little advantage of crossing the Potomac into Maryland and from thence, which was perhaps their ultimate design, invade Pennsylvania.

It is evident that there is inefficiency and a gross neglect of duty, if not actual treason, in the Federal camp. So, after six terrible and bloody engagements, the Federal army falls back under McClellan's safeguard, the fortifications near Washington.

Aug. 30.—Fight at Buckhannon. Immense amount of government property destroyed.

Bayou Sara shelled by the Essex.

Battle at Richmond, Ky. Gen. Manson taken prisoner. Gen. Nelson severely wounded.

Federal loss, killed, 175, wounded, 350. Federals defeated.

Aug. 31.—Severe skirmish at Bolivar, Tenn. 2,000 Ohio troops, under Col. Hogg, attacked by 4,000 rebels. Federal loss, 25 killed and wounded. Rebel loss over 100. Rebels defeated.

Rebels surrender Corpus Christi.

Rebel steamer destroyed near Fort Pulaski.

Sept. 1.—Skirmish near New Orleans. Rebels defeated. The Union troops capture 1,500 horses and oxen.

Kirby Smith marches on Cincinnati. Gen. Lew. Wallace proclaims martial law, and makes extensive preparations to protect the city. 100,000 men come to the rescue.

Poindexter, the notorious guerrilla, captured.

\$5,000,000 worth of government stores destroyed at Frederick, Md.

Sept. 2.—Rebels routed at Athens, Ala. Athens burned.

Skirmish in Kentucky. Guerrillas defeated.

Sept. 3.—Guerrillas occupy Lexington, Ky.  
Federal steamer burned by the rebels.  
The Indians attack Forest City. Several houses burned.

Commodore Porter lands a boat at Natchez for ice, when the rebels fire into her. The Essex shells the city and the citizens surrender. Only two houses left standing.

The Essex silences a battery opposite Fort Hudson, on the Mississippi river. During the action the Essex is struck many times with 10-inch shot, but her sides are only indented. Federal loss none.

Sept. 4.—Skirmish at Cumberland Gap, Va. The rebels were enticed under the guns of the fortifications, and 500 killed before they could escape.

Sept. 5.—Gen. Pope relieved of his command of the Army of Virginia, and assigned to the Department of the North-West, which includes Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dacotah; his head-quarters to be at St. Paul.

Rebels in Kentucky cause a train of cars loaded with Federal troops to run off the track.

Skirmish at Denmark, Tenn. Rebels lose 100, and capture 200, prisoners.

Sept. 6.—Rebels occupy Frederick, Md.  
The rebel Quantril invades Texas.

Desperate Skirmish at Washington, N. C. 500 Federal troops, under Col. Potter, repulse 1,200 rebels. Federal loss, killed, 7, wounded, 47. During the action the

gunboat Picket blows up, killing Capt. Nicholas and 19 men.

Terrible fight with the Indians, near Redwood, Miss.

\$8,000,000 worth of arms and ammunition smuggled through the blockade for rebel use.

Sept. 7.—Several hundred negroes, who were sent, under a flag of truce, to bury the dead at Manassas Gap, captured by the rebels after the work was done, and returned to their masters.

Skirmish with the Indians at Cedar, Minn.

An armed rebel steamer runs the blockade.

Capt. Preble engages her slightly, but suffers her to make the run, for which he is dismissed the service.

Sept. 8.—Federal troops capture Poolesville, Va., and lose it the same day.

The rebel Gen. Lee makes a speech to the Federal soldiers, advising them never to take up arms again to subjugate the South, declaring there must be two confederacies on this continent. This shows that the South still clings to the desperate hope of permanent separation.

Skirmish at Boone Furnace, Ky. Rebels defeated.

Rebels of Baltimore threaten to hang Unionists to the lamp posts.

An old soldier of New Orleans sentenced to 30 days imprisonment, for refusing to give up the old musket with which he fought under Gen. Jackson in 1812. Gen. Butler remits the sentence.

Rebels routed at Gauley, Va.

Sept. 9.—Com. Dupont reports no more soldiers on the coast.

Skirmish at Rockville. Federals surprised and routed.

Guerillas fire into the Louisville and Cincinnati mail boat. on the Ohio river, killing several passengers.

Sept. 10.—Severe fight near Fayetteville, Va. Federals defeated, with a loss of 100.

Sept. 11.—Pennsylvania calls for 50,000 freemen, to protect the State from invasion.

Severe fight at Williamsport, Va. Rebels defeated.

Gen. Wool assigned to the command of all the troops north of the Susquehannah.

Sept. 12.—Skirmish opposite Cincinnati, between the pickets. Several wounded on both sides.

Kirby Smith, with his whole guerrilla force, retires from before Cincinnati, pursued by Gen. Lew. Wallace.

Severe skirmish at Sugar Loaf mountain Md. Rebels defeated.

Skirmish at Coldwater, Miss. Federals defeated.

Gen. Morgan captures rebel Gen. Austin, 60 soldiers, and a provision train, near Frankfort, Ky.

Palmyra, Mo., captured by the guerrillas. Rebels routed from Sugar Loaf mountain, at Frederick, Md.

Rebels enter Westminster, Va., shooting the citizens, as they pass through the town, and capture a train of cars.

Skirmish at Monrovia, Va. Rebels defeated.

Rebels burn the steamer Adirondack.

Fight at Charleston, Ky.

Iuka, Miss., evacuated by Federal troops.

Sept. 13.—Rebel pickets captured near Williamsport, Md,

The famous guerrilla, Col. Hayes, killed at Newtonia, Mo.

Sept. 14.—Terrible cavalry skirmish near Harper's Ferry. Rebels defeated with great loss, and in their retreat burn half a mile of their own wagons.

Severe fight at Mumfordsville, Ky. 7,000 Federals opposed to 25,000 rebels. Federal loss, 27. Rebel loss, 400. Col. Wilder surrenders to the rebels, with a large amount of stores and ammunition. Maj. Abbott killed.

Battle near Middletown, Md. Rebels defeated. Gen. Reno killed. Nearly all the Marylanders who had enlisted in the rebel army, during the invasion, taken prisoners. Rebel Gen. Garland killed. This is about the commencement of the series of battles on the Potomac.

Sept. 15.—Federal troops occupy Frederick, Md. The citizens welcome them with the greatest enthusiasm.

Corpus Christie, Texas, taken by Lieut. Kittridge, with the U. S. Bark Arthus.

Rebels routed at Burkittsville Gap, Va. Gallant bayonet charge of Gen. Cox's division.

The rebel guerrilla Poindexter effects his escape from prison by throwing pepper in the eyes of the guards.

Sept. 16.—Severe battle of three days at Harper's Ferry. Col. Miles being wounded, and disappointed in reinforcements, surrenders 6,000 prisoners. The rebels capture stores, arms, ammunition, &c., to the value of 1,000,000. Col. Miles' force consisted of less than 10,000, while the enemy's force, according to their own account, was 100,000.

Col. Miles killed while carrying a flag of truce.

The government is much dissatisfied with Col. Miles' surrender of Harper's Ferry. Many of his officers condemn the act as traitorous in the extreme. Gen. White is also called to an account, and the affair is to undergo an investigation.

Captain Johnson, with 75 of the enrolled militia from Rolla county, attacked 70 guerrillas, under McDonald, at Fribus-sic, scattering them in all directions. The rebels left on the field one dead and three wounded.

### BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

Federal force, 190,000.

Rebel force, 215,000.

Federal commander, Gen. G. B. McClellan.

Rebel commander, Gen. Lee.

Federal loss, killed, 1,300, wounded, 4,000, missing, 600.

Rebel loss, in killed and wounded, about 18,000.

Rebel Gen. Longstreet wounded. Gens. Wright and Colgote killed. Gen. Hooker wounded. Rebels defeated with great slaughter.

Federal Gens. Glark, Rodmen and Mansfield killed.

This day's fighting resulted in an improved position of the Federal army, the rebels being repulsed at every point. In their retreat, McClellan pursues and shells them with great destruction, taking several thousand prisoners, among them Gen. Howell Cobb and a large portion of

his brigade. This battle is considered to be the most frightful in slaughter and momentous in its results, of any during the war.

Skirmish near Florence, Ky. 50 Federal troops disperse 100 rebels, killing 5.

Major Hunt reports scattering Cunningham's guerrilla band, near Sturgeon, after a slight skirmish, during which only one man was wounded on our side, and none killed.

Col. Sibley defeats the rebel Indians, near Yellow Medicine, Minn. 30 Indians killed and many wounded. Federals killed, 3; wounded, 90

Sept. 18.—Gen. McClellan demands the surrender of the rebel army. They refuse, and the battle again commences with great fury. The rebels send a flag of truce to bury their dead, and take advantage of the opportunity to change their position.

The invasion of Maryland by the rebels has resulted in a series of fierce and bloody battles, in which they have met with almost continuous defeat, which, looking as they did upon the tardy and careful movements of McClellan, they little anticipated. Still a peace is not conquered. On the whole, the flattering official dispatches, and the exultant accounts of the reporters, have excited the public mind to expect more than the glorious victory that has been obtained; or the mere safety of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Nothing less than the annihilation or the "bagging" of the entire rebel army would have satisfied the expectations of the Union people. But they were doomed to partial disappointment, for, although what has been accomplished by the Federal army is of vast importance, and although they may have won a splendid victory, yet it has been at the expense of much blood and treasure, and the lives

and services of some of our ablest generals. Still, the grand finale is yet to be accomplished. The rebel bird has flown; and other, and perhaps more frightful and terrific battles are yet to be fought, and floods of blood are yet to soak the soil, before a final peace will be restored.

Cavalry expedition to Thoroughfare Gap  
Va. 30 rebel pickets and 3 of Gen. Ewell's  
Body Guard captured.

Rebel thanksgiving, by proclamation of  
Jeff. Davis.

Capt. Johnson, with 125 men, surprises a  
camp of 150 rebels, under Major Snyder,  
and, after a short engagement, Snyder  
is killed and fifteen of his men wounded.  
All their camp equipage, guns, blankets  
and other property taken.

Lieut. Dillon routs a band of guerrillas at  
same place, taking several prisoners,  
horses and guns.

Sept. 19.—Major Strong drives the rebels out of Pon-  
chartrain, but the rebels, being rein-  
forced, retake the place. Federal loss,  
40. The Federal troops capture the Post  
Office and its contents, and the sword  
and trappings presented to Jeff. Thomp-  
son by the citizens of Memphis.

The steamer Iatan, loaded with exchanged  
rebel prisoners, fired into at Prentiss,  
Miss., by the rebel citizens, killing sev-  
eral of the prisoners.

The Rebels take charge of the Salt Works  
in the Kanawha Valley.

Col. Morris surrenders at Newcastle, Ky.,  
with 120 men, to Rebel Col. Jessee, with  
200 men, without firing a gun.

Gen. Buell drives Gen. Bragg from Horse  
Cane, Ky.

Heavy skirmishing near Sharpsburgh, Va.  
Rebels defeated, leaving 10,000 stand of arms on the field.

Skirmish at Franklin, Va. Rebels defeated.

The great battle in Maryland is resumed, near Sharpsburg. The rebels are driven back into Virginia.

Sept. 20.—Gen. Rosecrans defeats Gen. Price, with 15,000 rebels, near Iuka. Federal loss, 400 killed and wounded. Rebel Gen. Little killed, and Gen. Whitman wounded and taken prisoner.

Skirmish at Sheppardsville, Ky. Rebels defeated.

San Francisco gives \$100,000 to the relief of the army and navy.

Skirmish at Owensboro', Ky. A rebel bandit murders Col. Netter, when a small boy, the Colonel's only companion at the time, immediately avenges his death by shooting the assassin. This is the prelude to a severe fight between 600 Federals and 1,200 rebels. Rebels defeated and routed. This was a battle between two pulpit officers, Col. Wood being a Baptist minister, and the rebel Major Scoby a Methodist preacher.

Rebels routed at Shirley's Ford, Kansas. Calcasien lake and river, Texas, entered by Acting Master Crocker. Several vessels destroyed and captured.

Sept. 21.—Rebels take Brandenburg, Ky.

Gen. Bragg, with 30,000, marching upon Louisville, Ky. Gen. Nelson orders the women and children to leave immediately, and prepares to defend the city.

Skirmish at Lebanon Junction, Ky. Rebels defeated.

Sept. 22.—The President issues a proclamation declaring emancipation in all the rebellious States, to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1863.

Sept. 23.—Gen. White and Cols. D'Utassy, Trimble and Ford, arrested in consequence of the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Banks sends out a large cavalry force to capture 900 wagons. The rebels are forewarned, and escape with the loss of a number of prisoners, among them a Virginia colonel.

Sept. 24.—Convention of the Governors of all the loyal States to revise a uniform system of militia organization in the several States.

Sept. 25.—10 guerrillas shot in Missouri for violation of parole, by order of Gen. Morrill.

Sept. 26.—Cavalry skirmish at Middletown, Md. Rebels defeated.

Sept. 27.—Cavalry skirmish near Sharpsburg. Col. Sweitzer captures 400 guns marked "London, 1862."

The State of Maine furnishes her full quota of volunteers and militia without drafting.

Augusta, Ky., attacked by 600 rebels. The Federal force of 120 men, under Col. Bradford, retreat to the houses and fire from the windows, killing 90 men. Among the rebel slain are 3 captains, and a Lieut. Col., son of Geo. D. Prentice. Col. Bradford, and the chief of his command, taken prisoners.

Sept. 29.—Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is insulted by Major Gen. Nelson, and, when Davis desires to be treated like an officer, he is

struck in the face by the superior officer, and otherwise abusively treated. Davis borrows a pistol and shoots Gen. Nelson, who dies in a few moments.

The 4th Ohio cavalry captures the entire force of the 3d Georgia cavalry, near Elizabethtown, Ky.

Oct. 1.—Eli Thayer appointed Military Governor of Florida.

7 Locomotives captured by the rebels at Manassas, recaptured by Col. McLean. Gen. Pleasanton shells the rebels out of Martinsburg.

Rebel Cavalry dispersed at Low Shipping Point, and 7 bomb-proof magazines destroyed by order of Lieut. Morgan.

2,000 rebel cavalry repulsed at Floyd's Fork.

Fight at Newtonia, Ky. Federal force, 600. Rebel force, 7,000. The Federals repulsed and driven three miles, when, receiving reinforcements, they drive the rebels back to Newtonia. Federal loss, 140.

Oct. 3.—Gen. Butler compels all the secessionists in New Orleans to take the oath of allegiance.

#### Oct. 4.— BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Federal force, 20,000.

Rebel force, 40,000.

Federal commander, Gen. Rosecrans.

Rebel commanders, Gens. Van Dorn, Price and Lovell.

Federal loss, \_\_\_\_\_.

Rebel loss, killed, 800, wounded, 1,500, prisoners, 1,000. Several thousand stand of arms.

Rebels defeated, routed and pursued.

Gen. P. A. Hackleman killed.

Rebel Gen. Rogers killed.

This engagement lasted six days, success swaying from army to army, while, at one time, the Federal center was broken, and the rebels pushed their way into the town, and here was the fiercest part of the battle; but the Federals rallied, and, with a terrific yell, drove them out at the point of the bayonet. At last the entire rebel army retreats faster and faster, in great disorder, till it was a perfect rout. Escape, was the watchword, and with that one thought, that all-pervading impulse, they threw away everything that would impede their progress.

Galveston, Texas, captured by Commander W. B. Renshaw, with four vessels.

The Commanders report the coast of Texas thoroughly blockaded.

Oct. 5.—Rebel General Imbaden's entire wagon train captured, embracing supplies of all kinds, two pieces of artillery, several stand of small arms, and 50 prisoners.

Oct. 8.—Gen. Dumont engages the guerrillas, under Morgan, near Frankfort, Ky., thoroughly routing them and taking many prisoners.

#### BATTLE OF PERRYSVILLE.

Federal force, 18,000.

Rebel force, 30,000.

Federal commander, Gen. McCook.

Rebel commander, Gen. Bragg.

Federal loss, killed, 600, wounded, 2,000.

Rebel loss, killed, 1,300, including Gen. Martin and 14 Colonels and Lieut. Colonels.

Federal Gens. J. S. Jackson and Terrell.

Oct. 9.—Skirmish near Frankfort, Ky.

Confederate force, 600.

Federal loss, 3.

Rebel loss, 6 killed and 15 wounded.

Oct. 16.—Skirmish near Charlestown, Va.

Rebel loss, 6 killed and 100 prisoners.

Rebels attempt to cross Potomac, but fall back.

Oct. 17.—Three brigades and one battery of Federal troops cross Potomac, below Shepherdstown. Enemy's pickets driven in. Attempt to bring on action, but rebels retire to Kearnysville.

Oct. 22.—Rebels attacked by Union troops near Van Buren, Arkansas, and defeated with serious loss. Union loss, so far as known, only one.

Oct. 23.—Gen. McCook left Crab Orchard. Encountered several bands of John Morgan's guerrillas, and Scott's rebel cavalry, at Point Lick and Big Hill, killing 4 or 5, and capturing their telegraph operator. Gen. McCook had two horses shot under him.

Evacuation of Galveston and its occupation by the Union troops confirmed.

A Union force numbering 200, with one piece of artillery, stationed at Waverly, Tennessee, 20 miles south-west of Fort Donelson, were fiercely attacked by 800 rebels. The former made a desperate resistance, and completely routed the latter. The rebel loss was 24 killed, a large number wounded, and 25 captured. Union loss, 2 killed and 2 wounded.

Oct. 25.—Lt. Col. Lasar, with a force of cavalry, pursued rebels from Greenville, near Thomassville, Oregon county, Mo., attacked and completely routed them, killing 8, and taking 18 prisoners, 25 stand of arms, and 12 horses.

Oct. 27.—Col. Lewis, commanding 23d Iowa, with detachments from his own, and the 1st, 24th and 25th Missouri regiments, with a section of Stanger's battery, attacked 1600 rebels at Putnam's Ferry, killing several and taking over forty prisoners.

Oct. 28.—Gen. Herron, with the 1st Iowa cavalry, and the 7th Missouri cavalry, attacked a rebel camp four miles east of Fayetteville, Arkansas. The Union force was 1000 strong; the rebel force numbered 3000, commanded by Col. Cravens. After a sharp engagement of nearly an hour, the rebels were completely routed, leaving all their camp equipage and wagons. The rebel loss was 8 dead on the field. The Union loss was five killed, one mortally wounded. Gen. Herron pursued the rebels into Boston mountains.

Oct. 31.—Gen. Bayard, of Union army, attacked by rebels near Goose creek, Virginia. Union loss, 50 or 60 prisoners. Gen. Bayard was retiring at the time.

Capt. Gove, 1st Rhode Island cavalry, was killed.

Nov. 1.—Skirmish at Philomont, Virginia. Several killed and wounded on each side. The rebels retired.

Nov. 20.—BATTLE OF CANE HILL, ARKANSAS.

Engagement commenced at 10 A. M., and lasted until near sundown, and was fought over 12 miles of ground.

The rebels lost about 1500 in killed and wounded.

Union loss, about 200 killed and 500 wounded.

The rebels were badly whipped.

Nov. 30.—Gen. Herron informed War Department of result of the expedition to Yelville, Argansas.

The salt-peter works, arsenal and store-houses, with about 500 shot guns and rifles, were destroyed. Sixty prisoners and over 100 horses were taken.

Dec. 6.—Portions of the 104th Illinois, 106th and 108th Ohio regiments, and a part of Nicklin's battery, were captured by the rebels at Hartsville, Tenn., after an hour's fighting. Union loss was 55 killed and 100 wounded.

Dec. 7.—BATTLE OF PRAIRIE GROVE, NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS.

The Union forces were commanded by Gen. Blount.

The rebel forces under Gen. Hindman numbered 30,000 and 22 pieces of artillery.

The rebels at first had the best of the fight, but after a severe contest were totally defeated.

The Union loss was between 950 and 1,000 killed and wounded.

The rebels buried on the field over 1,000

and every house in the neighborhood of the battle field was filled with their wounded.

Total loss of rebels in killed, wounded and deserters estimated at 10,000.

Dec. 9.—There was a sharp fight near Lavergne, Tennessee. A party of Union troops, with 50 forage wagons, was attacked by the rebels. The Union troops resisted obstinately, and succeeded in repulsing the rebels. Loss considerable on both sides, in proportion to numbers engaged.

Dec. 10.—The Union gun boats at Port Royal, 27 miles from Fredericksburgh, Virginia, was fired into by a rebel battery of 20 guns. The rebel battery was silenced by the gun boats.

Dec. 11.—BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, COMMENCED.

During a great part of the day, the city was cannonaded by the Union forces, and much damage done to buildings.

The Union forces succeeded in completing bridges across the Rappahannock during the day, although harassed much by the rebel sharpshooters, who were protected by the houses in the city. These sharpshooters were finally driven off by the severity of the Union cannonade, and a body of the Union forces crossed over in the evening and took possession of the city.

On Friday, the 12th, the main body of the Union army crossed over. In the afternoon, the rebel batteries opened on the

upper bridges without impeding the passage.

On the afternoon of the next day, Saturday, the final contest between the two armies took place. It was, perhaps, the severest engagement of the war. The rebels fought under cover of their fortifications. The Federal troops marched up to the rebel works and tried to take them by storm, but, after suffering severely, were compelled to retire, and finally recrossed the Rappahannock to their original position.

The Union loss in killed was 1128, wounded, 9105, and missing, 2078; total, 12311. The retreat across the Rappahannock was effected without any loss.

Dec. 12.—There was a brisk skirmish near Zuric, Virginia, between the Union forces composed of Foster's and Ferry's brigades, and Peck's division, and a body of rebels. The rebels were defeated and a part of their force captured.

An expedition under Com. Parker recently made an invasion of Mob-Jack Bay, on the Chesapeake, a little north of the York river, and destroyed 12 salt works, and between 300 to 400 bushels of salt, 5 schooners, 2 sloops, a number of scows and boats, 24 large canoes, and a vessel on the stocks.

Dec. 13.—Two regiments of Union infantry and one company of cavalry surprised a band of 2,000 rebels, at Tuscumbia, Alabama, and completely routed them. The rebels lost 70 prisoners, a number of horses, and all their baggage. Union loss 4 killed and 14 wounded.

Dec. 19.—About daylight about 100 of Hampton's rebel cavalry entered Occoquan, Virginia, and captured a Union Lieutenant and 30 privates of the 10th New York cavalry, who were guarding the telegraph lines. Eleven sutlers and 60 suttler's wagons were also seized by the rebels.

A body of rebels estimated at from 2,000 to 8,000 made a raid on the railroad three miles this side of Jackson, Tennessee. They fired at a train of cars and tore up the track of the Mobile and Ohio railroad for a considerable distance, and burned a log trestle work.

Rebels take Holly Springs, Miss.

The Union force was small, and made but slight resistance. 200 Federals were reported kill and wounded, 150 captured and afterwards paroled. The balance escaped.

A large quantity of cotton and ammunition was burnt.

The rebels under Van Dorn were estimated at 5,000.

Dec. 21.—Corinth, Mississippi, was recaptured by the rebels under Van Dorn.

Col. Gray, of the 4th Indiana cavalry attacked and routed a part of Morgan's force, near Cave City, Kentucky. The next day Col. Shanks, of the 12th Kentucky, attacked and routed another gang.

### BATTLE AT VICKSBURGH.

Gen. Sherman, commanding the Mississippi expedition, debarked his forces on the left bank of the Yazoo Dec. 26, 1862, and advanced towards Vicksburgh. The following dispatches give the result so far:

After passing beyond the reach of fire from our gun boats they encountered the enemy in force.

A terrible conflict of five hours ensued.

The enemy were driven back between two bayous that girt near Vicksburgh, and sheeled from their entrenched works on the hill.

On Saturday night the two armies lay on their arms with the two bayous intervening.

During the night pontoons were constructed, notwithstanding a terrible fire from the enemy from under cover of the dense undergrowth.

At daylight on Sunday a concerted movement was made by Sherman's whole force.

Steele held the left, Morgan and Blair the center, and A. J. and Morgan L. Smith the right.

Steele turned the enemy's right so as to communicate with Morgan's division, having been separated by swamps running at right angles to the main front.

By sunrise the whole force was engaged, and up to ten o'clock the musketry and artillery firing was severe.

The rebels in front of Morgan's and Smith's divisions were entrenched on high rising ground. This position was finally carried by storm.

The gun boats did not co-operate, but the Benton engaged the fortifications on Haines' Bluff.

During the action several of her crew were killed.

Captain Gwynn, her commander, was mortally wounded.

The 58th Ohio, 8th Missouri, and 2d Kentucky sustained considerable loss in Saturday's fight.

General Banks and Admiral Farragut were expected to co-operate, but they had not yet arrived.

CAIRO, Jan. 4.—The Memphis Bulletin just received, says the steamer Rattle has arrived direct from the fleet at Vicksburgh, which place she left Monday evening.

The fighting had been going on five days, commencing Wednesday.

Up to Monday morning Sherman has captured three lines of the enemy's works, and the firing on the fourth and last line of the defence on the Jackson & Vicksburgh road, had ceased, and the indications were that it had surrendered.

This line was just two miles from Vicksburgh, and nothing between Sherman and the city but the trestle work of the railroad.

Before taking the forts Sherman sent a brigade to cut off the communication with the city by the Shreveport Railroad, which work was successfully performed.

Sherman was reinforced on Sunday by 9,000 men from Grant's army, by way of the river.

The whole Federal force before Vicksburgh is now 40,000.

The latest accounts are that we had captured ten guns and some prisoners.

Nothing has yet been heard of the forces below Vicksburgh.

Jan. 6.—The battle at Vicksburgh is still raging, but with no decided results.

Our forces took the main battery and rifle-pits of the rebels on Monday, but were afterwards repulsed and lost their ground. Five rebel cannon were taken, spiked, and lost again.

Gen. Morgan and Col. J. B. Wyman were killed.

Gen. Morgan L. Smith and Capt. Gwinn are wounded, but not mortally.

Both armies rested on their arms Monday night, after a hard fought day.

Our troops are still confident of victory.

The gun boats are not doing much.

Our loss in killed and wounded, so far, is estimated at 3,000.

#### LATER.

Jan. 7.—The rebels concentratrd all their forces from Grenada, Jackson, and along the line of the railroad, amounting to 65,000, at Vicksburgh.

This overwhelming force attacked Sherman on Monday, and forced him to fall back to the first line of rebel intrenchments.

The fortifications extend back from the city six miles, and Sherman's force had fought their way to within two miles of the city when attacked by this superior force.

Fighting on Monday is represented as desperate in the extreme.

The batteries and fortifications were taken and retaken, whole regiments, even brigades, fighting hand to hand over the guns and for the possession of the defences.

Gen. Hovey, with 15,000 men, was sent to execute a special order, but had not been heard from. Fears are entertained for his safety.

Nothing has yet been heard from the forces below, nor can we learn that the gun boats have taken any part in the action.

There was fighting Thursday morning, after Sherman had fallen back, but it was thought he could maintain his position until reinforced.

Sherman's loss is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000. Grant's army is yet at Holly Springs.

**Dec. 27.—The Army of the Frontier,** under Generals Blunt and Herron, moved over the Boston Mountains on Saturday, and without halting reached Van Buren, driving the enemy across the Arkansas river, killing and wounding a few. They also took three steamboats, some camp equipage, and 100 prisoners. The march of 45 miles with arms and rations, over the mountains and through the deep mud of the valleys was a most arduous and gallant affair.

**Dec. 28.—Trestle work near Muldraugh's Hill,** on Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was

destroyed by rebels under John Morgan. Morgan's forces were about 2,800, the Union forces 600. After a slight loss the Union force surrendered to Morgan.

Dec. 30.—The iron clad vessel "Monitor" founder'd south of Cape Hatteras; 4 officers and 12 men were lost,

1863.

Jan. 1.—A battle of some importance was fought this day at Hunt's Cross Roads, near Lexington, Tenn., between Gen. Sullivan, commanding Federal force of about 6,000, and a rebel army of about 7,000, under Gen. Van Dorn. The reb ls were defeated with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

## BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE,  
January 4, 1 o'clock, P. M. }

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Skirmishing commenced the evening of the 29th, our forces following the enemy closely, and driving them till the evening of the 30th.

On the morning of the 31st, the enemy attacked our forces at daylight. Ever since that time the fight has been progressing. This is the fifth day in the same locality. If the whole Richmond army does not get here our success is certain.

The fighting has been terrible. Our army has the advantage, and will hold it, God willing. I can not give particulars. Our officers have suffered terribly.

I have not heard anything of importance since ten o'clock last evening. At that time everything was favorable to us.

(Signed)

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,

Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, }  
Murfreesboro, Jan. 3. }

*To Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:*

On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns—Gen. McCook by the Nolinsville pike, Gen. Thomas from his encampment on the Franklin pike, via the Wilson pike, and Gen. Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro pike.

Our left and center met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits, the rolling or hilly routes skirted by cedar thickets, and the farms are intersected by small streams with rocky bluff banks for many miles. Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee's corps one mile and a half from Nolinsville, and occupied the place.

Gen. Crittenden reached within a mile and a half of Lawrence.

General Thomas reached Franklin without meeting any serious opposition.

On the 27th, Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee from Nolinsville, and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles towards Shelbyville, and found that Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro.

Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stuart's creek, and capturing some prisoners, with a slight loss.

Gen. Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolinsville, when he was partially surprised, thrown into confusion and driven back.

Gen. Sheridan had repulsed the enemy four times, and protected the flank of the center, which not only

held its own, but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right until it should be rallied and assume a new position.

On the 1st, the rebels opened by an attack on us, and were again repulsed.

On the 2d, there was skirmishing along the front, with threats of an attack, until 3 P. M., when the enemy advanced.

I had thrown a small division across Stone's river, to occupy the commanding ground there. While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force coming from the woods, and advancing in line of battle three deep. They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost 79 or 80 killed and 376 wounded.

They were finally repulsed by Negley's division and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. Morton's pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their intrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily.

We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The third day was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition. It has been raining all day, and the ground is very heavy.

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CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO', }  
Jan. 4, 1863. }

*To Major General Halleck:*

Following my dispatch of last evening, I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night. The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it between the left wing and the centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. It occupied my time till 4 o'clock, and greatly fatigued the troops.

The announcement of the retreat was known to me at 7 o'clock this A. M.

Our ammunition train having arrived during the night, to-day was occupied in distributing ammunition, burying the dead, and collecting arms from the field of battle.

Pursuit was commenced by the center, the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of Stone River this evening.

The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known.

We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit tomorrow.

Our medical director estimates the wounded in the hospitals at 5,500, and our dead at 1,000.

We have to deplore the loss of Lient. Col. Garesche whose capacity and gentlemanly deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited the admiration of all.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, }  
January 5, 1863. }

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious. Our entire success on the 31st was prevented by a surprise on the right flank, but we have nevertheless beaten the enemy after a three days' fight. They fled with great precipitation on Saturday night. The last of their column of cavalry left this morning. Their loss has been very heavy. Gens. Rains and Hanson are killed. Gens. Gladson, Adams and Breckenridge are wounded.

(Signed)

W. S. ROSECRANS,  
General Commanding.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The probable cost of the war thus far is estimated at \$500,000,000, 140,000 lives, including about 18 generals, 90 colonels, lieut. colonels and majors, 130 captains, and the destruction of property amounting to over \$130,000,000. The loss of life has been, by disease 40,000, killed in battle 90,000, by accident 10,000.

The number of battles and skirmishes fought during the war, to this time:

Battles won by the rebels .....	28
Battles won by Union troops.....	18
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Total .....	46
Skirmishes won by Union troops.....	200
Skirmishes won by the rebels.....	70
<hr/>	
Total .....	270
	46
<hr/>	
Total of battles and skirmishes.....	316

This may not be supposed to be exactly right, but is as near as it is possible to make it, and shows that the superior generalship of the rebels has gained for them the majority of the field battles, while the pluck of the Union soldiers has won the majority of the skirmishes.

The number of prize vessels captured is about 120. Of these, 30 were British, 2 French, the rest rebel privateers. The number of government vessels captured and destroyed by the rebels is about 130.

The number of army and navy officers who have resigned and joined the rebel army is about 1600.

During the first year of the war the commerce of the United States amounted to \$800,000,000, about equally divided between the imports and exports.

## INTERESTING TABLES.

### POPULATION OF TWENTY-TWO OF THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

Richmond, Va.....	37,910
Petersburgh .....	18,266
Norfolk.....	14,609
Fredericksburgh.....	5,022
Savannah, Ga.....	22,292
Wilmington, N. C.....	9,553
Newbern, N. C.....	5,434
Charleston, S. C.....	51,210
Columbia, S. C.....	8,083
Mobile.....	29,259
Montgomery .....	9,889
Natchez .....	13,553
Vicksburgh.....	4,581
New Orleans.....	168,472
Algiers.....	5,816
Baton Rouge.....	5,428
San Antonio, Texas.....	8,274
Galveston, Texas.....	8,177
Houston, Texas.....	5,000
Little Rock, Arkansas.....	3,827
Memphis.....	22,625
Nashville.....	16,987
Total.....	427,278

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### POPULATION OF FIVE OF THE PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES.

New York City.....	813,668
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	266,664
Philadelphia, Pa.....	565,531
Boston, Mass.....	177,481
Cincinnati, O.....	161,044
Total.....	1,984,883

## LIST OF IRON CLAD FLEET.

2 frigates, afloat.  
 1 Monitor, afloat.  
 2 gunboats, afloat, (Galena and Naugatuck.)  
 7 gunboats on Western rivers, afloat.  
 4 gunboats on Western rivers, purchased and mailed.  
 9 Monitors building.  
 1 Monitor, for California, building.  
 10 gunboats, for the protection of Ohio and Indiana.  
 3 Mississippi gunboats.  
 1 tremendous ram, to be plated with 6-inch iron.  
 1 gunboat, to be built at the Navy-Yard.  
 1 gunboat at Dry Dock.  
 1 gunboat at New York (Thirteenth street.)  
 1 gunboat at Boston.  
 1 gunboat at Greenpoint.  
 1 gunboat at Philadelphia.  
 1 vessel supposed to be building secretly by Mr. Ericsson.  
 2 new Ericsson vessels. Total, 49.

Of these, one building at Philadelphia, two at New York, one at Greenpoint, and possibly others, are to be exclusively iron.

The following is the actual force of our iron fleet afloat at present:

VESSELS.	Tons.	Officers and Men.	Guns.
New Ironsides.....	3,500	(about) 400	18
Roanoke.....	3,400	300	8
Naugatuck.....	70	100	2
Monitor.....	about	1,000	100
Galena.....	1,300	100	7
Benton.....	about	800	100
Carondelet .....	about	800	100
Cairo.....	800	100	16
Mound City.....	800	100	16
Cincinnati.....	800	100	16
A. O. Tylor.....	800	100	16
Essex.....	800	100	16
Choctaw .....	800	100	16
Total.....	15,370	1,006	166



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Carondelet .....	about 800	100	16
Cairo.....	800	100	16
Mound City.....	800	100	16
Cincinnati.....	800	100	16
A. O. Tylor.....	800	100	16
Essex.....	800	100	16
Choctaw.....	800	100	16
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Total.....	15,370	1,006	166



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NOTIONS,

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PLANTATION BITTERS, &c., &c.